



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/669,155	09/23/2003	Martin A. Cohen	884.0207USU	1663

7590 06/10/2008  
Charles N.J. Ruggiero, Esq.  
Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P.  
One Landmark Square, 10th Floor  
Stamford, CT 06901-2682

EXAMINER
----------

RALIS, STEPHEN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

3742

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-----------	---------------

06/10/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/669,155	<b>Applicant(s)</b> COHEN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Stephen J. Ralis	<b>Art Unit</b> 3742	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 April 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 12-20, 82, 83 and 85-87 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 12-20, 82, 83 and 85-87 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 February 2004 and 30 April 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
2. Applicant is respectfully requested to provide a location within the disclosure to support any further amendments to the claims due to when filing an amendment an applicant should show support in the original disclosure for new or amended claims. See MPEP § 714.02 and § 2163.06 ("Applicant should specifically point out the support for any amendments made to the disclosure.").

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10, 12-20, 82, 83 and 85-87 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
7. Claims 1-4, 6-9 and 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakao et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 09164300A) in view of Kuwamoto et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 6122890 A).

Nakao et al. disclose a controller (printed circuit board 28; and Drawing 1) for use with a fabric grooming device (cordless iron 2) comprising: an input selectors (setup key 29/ switch 11 combination; English MAT; page 4, lines 6-11), a plurality of output indicators (set temperature; temperature level; buzzer 14), and a digital display panel (liquid crystal display [LCD] 13) for displaying scrolled text and segmented text; wherein the input selector (setup key 29/ switch 11 combination), the plurality of output indicators (set temperature; temperature level; buzzer 14) and the digital display panel (liquid crystal display [LCD] 13) are incorporated on an interactive user interface (see Figures 1, 2), wherein the interactive interface is operatively connected to a

microprocessor (10), wherein the interactive interface is integrated onto the a handle of the fabric grooming device (see Drawing 2); and the input selector being a temperature setting selector (setup key 29/ switch 11 combination; English MAT; page 4, lines 6-11).

With respect to the limitation of a digital display panel for displaying scrolled text and segmented text, Nakao et al. disclose the liquid crystal display (13) for displaying set temperature and the temperature level which would be inherently segmented text/numbers. In addition, it has been held that the recitation that an element is “for” performing a function is not a positive limitation but only requires the claimed structural limitations and the ability to so perform as such. Nakao et al. clearly disclose a liquid crystal display (13) for displaying set temperature and the temperature level and would have the ability to display both scrolled and segmented text/numbers. Therefore since Nakao et al. disclose the structural limitations of a controller (printed circuit board 28; and Drawing 1) and a digital display panel (liquid crystal display [LCD] 13) for displaying segmented text/numbers due to LCD displays are very interactive and programmable, Nakao et al. fully meets “a digital display panel for displaying scrolled text and segmented text” given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

With respect to the limitations of claims 8 and 9 and at least one of said one or more output indicators being a display panel, specifically an LCD panel, Nakao et al. explicitly disclose the indicating means being a liquid crystal display (13) for displaying set temperature and the temperature level mounted on the iron (English MAT; page 1, Solution) and a liquid crystal display for displaying set temperature and the temperature

level inherently would have a display panel for each output or the LCD panel would not function providing both the set temperature and the temperature level, accordingly.

With respect to the limitations of claim 12 and one or more output indicators being a visual indicator, Nakao et al. explicitly disclose an indicating liquid crystal display (13) for displaying set temperature and the temperature level mounted on the iron (English MAT; page 1, Solution).

With respect to the limitations of claims 13, 14 and 17 and one or more output indicators being an audible indicator, tactile indicator and the microprocessor being operatively connected to a vibrator, Nakao et al. explicitly disclose an output indicator (buzzer 14) being connected to the microprocessor (10). The buzzer clearly makes an audible indication of an event and the examiner notes that a buzzer would inherently create a vibration sensitive to touch or tactile indication of the buzzer when activated. Therefore, Nakao et al. fully meets “wherein said one or more output indicators are a tactile indicator” and “wherein said microprocessor is operatively connected to a vibrator” given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

With respect to the limitations of claim 15 and the microprocessor being operatively connected to a sound generator, one or more sensors, and/or a heater, Nakao et al. explicitly disclose a schematic circuit (see Drawing 1) comprising microprocessor (10) operatively connected to a temperature sensor/thermistor (15), buzzer (14) and heater (7).

With respect to the limitations of claims 16 and microprocessor is also operatively connected to a timer, Nakao et al. explicitly disclose the microprocessor (10) comprising

detection means (pause detection means 16) that will start an internal timer... (English MAT; page 5, paragraph 17).

Nakao et al. disclose all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for a plurality of input selectors a fabric setting selector; and one or more input selectors have an image or symbol associated therewith for identifying the function and/or operation corresponding thereto.

However, a controller for a user interface having one or more input selectors having a temperature/fabric setting selector image or symbol for identifying the function and/or operation of a pressing iron is known in the art. Kuwamoto et al., for example, teach a display panel (flat display-operation part 14) comprising multiple input selection buttons (UP switch 17, DOWN switch 18), each button corresponding to a particular temperature of the iron as well as fabric types suitable for each temperature and conventional markings used on conventional iron temperatures controls (page 5, line 9 –page , line 13). The advantage of such a configuration provides a user a mechanism to both “raise” and “lower” the set temperature marks that coincide with fabric types/temperatures, thereby increasing the operational safety and allowing the user to readily and easily set a temperature according to fabric types. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the input selector of Nakao et al. with a plurality of input selectors and an image/symbol associated to the input selector in order to provide a user a mechanism to both “raise” and “lower” the set temperature marks that coincide with fabric types/temperatures,

thereby increasing the operational safety and allowing the user to readily and easily set a temperature according to fabric types

With respect to the limitations of claim 4 and at least one or more input selectors being an LCD panel, Nakao et al. disclose the input selector (setup key 29/ switch 11 combination; English MAT; page 4, lines 6-11) being at the lower portion of the liquid crystal display (13) panel (see Drawing 1), thereby being part of the LCD panel or an LCD panel. In view of Kuwamoto et al., providing multiple input selectors with images associated therewith would only increase the length of the user interface and therefore would still be at the lower portion of the liquid crystal display (13) panel (see Figure 1, 2), thereby being part of the LCD panel or an LCD panel. Therefore, the Nakao et al. and the Nakao in view of Kuwamoto et al structures fully meet “at least one or more input selectors being an LCD panel” given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

8. Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakao et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 09164300A) in view of Kuwamoto et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 6122890 A), as applied to claims 1-4, 6-9 and 12-17 above, and further in view of Upadhye et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0074903)

Nakao et al. in view of Kuwamoto et al. discloses all of the claimed limitations, as previously set forth, except for the input selectors and output indicators being an LED panel.

However, Upadhye et al. teach that input user interface touchscreen LCD panel or LED panel for a portable heating device being equivalent structures known in the art.

Upadhye et al. teach an input device (exemplary input device 76 shown as a keypad may also include a touchscreen) comprising input selectors (touchscreen) being displayed in an LCD or LED display (display indicator 78) depending on the temperature selection (page 3, paragraph 40; see Figure 9). Furthermore, the touchscreen input device (76) being on a LCD or LED display panel structure fully meets an “input selector being an LCD or LED panel” given its broadest reasonable interpretation. Therefore, because these two input selector display panel devices were art recognized equivalents at the time of the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to utilize an input touchscreen selector on an LCD or LED panel, depending on system requirements, to provide a lower power consumption device and a higher resolution in the device allowing for a smaller but comfortable display, thereby providing a quality product interaction experience.

9. Claim 85 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakao et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 09164300A) in view of Kuwamoto et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 6122890 A), as applied to claims 1-4, 6-9 and 12-17 above, and further in view of Har et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0032403).

Nakao et al. in view of Kuwamoto et al. discloses all of the claimed limitations, as previously set forth, except for a steam selector that is operatively connected to a steam generator to provide selective manipulation of steam generation levels.

However, a steam selector that is operatively connected to a steam generator to provide selective manipulation of steam generation levels is known in the art. Har et al.,

for example, teach a steam iron (Title) comprising a steam selector (selector switch 26) being operatively connected to a steam generator (6) via a control means (16) to provide selective manipulation of steam generation levels (page 2, paragraph 17 – page 3, paragraph 44; see Figures 1-3). Har et al. further teach the advantage of such a configuration provides the ability for the iron to function as a dry iron or steam iron as well as when the iron is selected to function as a steam iron to perform a suitable steam pattern per fabric type (LUT), thereby providing the proper conditioning, relaxation and fixation of the fibers during ironing. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Nakao et al. in view of Kuwamoto et al. with the steam selector, steam generator and control thereof of Har et al. in order to provide the means for the iron to function as a dry iron or steam iron as well as when the iron is selected to function as a steam iron to perform a suitable steam pattern per fabric type (LUT), thereby providing the proper conditioning, relaxation and fixation of the fibers during ironing.

10. Claims 18-20, 82 and 83 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakao et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 09164300A) in view of Kuwamoto et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 61228900 A) as applied to claims 1-4, 6-9 and 12-17 above, and further in view of Barnes et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,255,630).

Nakao et al. in view of Kuwamoto et al. discloses all of the claimed limitations, as previously set forth, except for the digital interface of the controller having a scrolling LCD display suitable for displaying scrolling text.

However, controllers for heating devices comprising a scrolling text LCD display is known in the art, Barnes et al., for example, teach a controller comprising a control panel (28) that has a central LCD display (column 2, lines 47-54). Barnes et al. teach a display common zone (125) that is utilized to display numerous messages in the form of an array of words or phrases and phrases (column 4, lines 32-36; column 4, line 56 – column 5, line 5; column 6, lines 42-46; column 7, lines 6-11, 27-36; column 8, claim 8; column 9, claim 13; column 10, claim 24). Barnes et al. teach that advantage of such a configuration provides information based on ease of use of and convenience, thereby decreasing the operating complexity of the device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was to modify Nakao et al. in view of Kuwamoto et al. with a scrolling text LCD display in order to provide information based on ease of use of and convenience, thereby decreasing the operating complexity of the device.

With respect to the limitations of claim 19 and the interface being operatively connected with a microprocessor and one or more sensors, a sound generator, and a heater, Nakao et al. explicitly discloses a digital interface having a segmented LCD display (i.e. numeral characters of temperature; see Drawing 2). In addition, Nakao et al. disclose an input selector (setup key 29/ switch 11 combination; English MAT; page 4, lines 6-11). The examiner notes that a digital interface is the electronic handshaking that occurs between various components within a device (i.e. microcontroller and components). Nakao et al. further explicitly disclose a schematic circuit (see Drawing 1) comprising microprocessor (10) operatively connected to a temperature

Art Unit: 3742

sensor/thermistor (15), buzzer (14) and heater (7). Therefore since the interface of Nakao et al. is digital and comprises a microprocessor (10), sensor/thermistor (15), buzzer (14) and heater (7), Nakao et al. in view of Kuwamoto et al. and in further view Barnes et al. fully meets “wherein said interface is operatively connected with a microprocessor and one or more sensors, a sound generator, and a heater” given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

With respect to the limitations of claims 20, 82 and 83 and the digital interface/input selectors being a touch sensitive panel, Nakao et al. explicitly discloses a digital interface having a segmented LCD display (i.e. numeral characters of temperature; see Drawing 2). Nakao et al. further disclose an input selector (setup key 29/ switch 11 combination; English MAT; page 4, lines 6-11). The examiner notes that a digital interface is the electronic handshaking that occurs between various components within a device (i.e. microcontroller and components). Nakao et al. clearly disclose a touch sensitive panel/user interface having inputs being controlled by microprocessor (10), which displays the input selections in a digital display (liquid crystal display 13). The interface is inherently digital and the input selector (setup key 29/ switch 11 combination) is further a touch-sensitive panel of the device would not operate when the setup key (29) is touched. Therefore, the Nakao et al. in view of Barnes et al. structure fully meets “and the digital interface selectors being a touch sensitive panel” and “at least one of said one or more input selectors is a touch-sensitive panel” given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

11. Claims 86 and 87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakao et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 09164300A) in view of Kuwamoto et al. (Japanese Publication No. JP 61228900 A) and Barnes et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,255,630) as applied to claims 18-20, 82 and 83 above, and further in view of Har et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0032403).

Nakao et al. in view of Kuwamoto et al. and Barnes et al. discloses all of the claimed limitations, as previously set forth, except for a steam selector that is operatively connected to a steam generator to provide selective manipulation of steam generation levels.

However, a steam selector that is operatively connected to a steam generator to provide selective manipulation of steam generation levels is known in the art. Har et al., for example, teach a steam iron (Title) comprising a steam selector (selector switch 26) being operatively connected to a steam generator (6) providing selective manipulation of steam generation levels (page 2, paragraph 17 – page 3, paragraph 44; see Figures 1-3). Har et al. further teach the advantage of such a configuration provides the ability for the iron to function as a dry iron or steam iron as well as when the iron is selected to function as a steam iron to perform a suitable steam pattern per fabric type (LUT), thereby providing the proper conditioning, relaxation and fixation of the fibers during ironing. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Nakao et al. in view of Kuwamoto et al. and Barnes et al. with the steam selector, steam generator and control thereof of Har et al. in order to provide the means for the iron to function as a dry iron or steam iron as well as when

the iron is selected to function as a steam iron to perform a suitable steam pattern per fabric type (LUT), thereby providing the proper conditioning, relaxation and fixation of the fibers during ironing.

### ***Response to Arguments***

12. With respect to applicant's argument that the translation of Nakao et al. is unclear and incomprehensible, examiner respectfully disagrees. The structural elements, as recited by applicant in the claims, are correlated, for applicant, in the Machine Assisted Translation (MAT) as asserted by the examiner in the rejection above. It is submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the drawings, particularly Drawing 2, in combination with the provided translation, would understand/comprehend the disclosed invention in the reference and how it is applied. Therefore, the rejection(s) including Nakao et al. are maintained accordingly.

13. With respect to applicant's argument that Nakao et al. do not disclose a digital display panel for displaying scrolled text and segmented text, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Nakao et al. disclose the liquid crystal display (13) *for displaying set temperature and the temperature level which would be inherently segmented text/numbers*. In addition, it has been held that the recitation that an element is "for" performing a function is not a positive limitation but only requires the claimed structural limitations and the ability to so perform as such. Nakao et al. clearly disclose a liquid crystal display (13) for displaying set temperature and the temperature level and would *have the ability* to display both scrolled and segmented text/numbers since LCD

displays are very interactive and programmable. Therefore since Nakao et al. disclose the structural limitations of a controller (printed circuit board 28; and Drawing 1) and a digital display panel (liquid crystal display [LCD] 13) for displaying segmented text/numbers, Nakao et al. fully meets “a digital display panel for displaying scrolled text and segmented text” given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

14. In response to applicant's argument that the addition of Upadhye would render the cordless iron of Nakao et al. inoperable and destroy its functionality, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

15. In response to applicant's argument that Barnes et al. is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor. Barnes et al. explicitly disclose a controller/user interface for use with a device. Clearly, applicant recites a controller and a user interface for a device. Therefore, Barnes is deemed analogous since both applicant and Barnes et al. discloses a controller/user interface for a device.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen J. Ralis whose telephone number is 571-272-6227. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tu Hoang can be reached on 571-272-4780. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Stephen J Ralis/  
Examiner, Art Unit 3742

/TU B HOANG/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3742

Stephen J Ralis  
Examiner  
Art Unit 3742

SJR  
May 27, 2008